

MAD DEMON MORE LIVES.

Rioting in New Orleans Streets
Was Not Ended by Death
of Charles.

TWELVE KILLED; TWENTY-EIGHT WOUNDED.

Negro Murderer Slew Five and Fatally Injured
Five in His Desperate Bat-
tle for Life.

New Orleans, July 27.—Twelve persons killed, including a woman and a girl, some as seriously that death is possible, in the casualty list of the troubles in New Orleans which began with the attempt of Policeman Day and Lamb to arrest the negro Charles and Pierce.

The desperate fight between Charles, whose crimes have caused the terrible events of the past two days, was located in a negro's dwelling on Saratoga street this afternoon, and in effecting his capture the lives of four more white men—two police officers and two citizens—were sacrificed.

Charles's resistance cost him his life, and with him was killed a negro companion, who had aided him in his defiance of the authorities.

With the organization of a citizens' police force last night the turbulent element yielded and peace and order were restored. This morning the better negroes resumed their morning free from molestation, and the restoration of order promised to be permanent. The early hours of the afternoon, however, brought a startling change in the situation. The fresh violence of today has revived the turbulence of the unruly element and added strength to their forces. The citizen police force has been increased to more than 1,000 men.

All companies of the State militia are under arms and are guarding the prison and other important points.

School Building Burned.

At midnight a mob which had attacked the militia and the citizen police attacked the Tremé Lafon Schoolhouse, fifth and Rampart streets, upon the supposition that negroes had stored arms and ammunition in the building. Unopposed, they had no difficulty in gaining possession and firing the structure, destroying it.

The school building was erected a few years ago by the city, and being devoted exclusively to the education of negro children, it was named for a negro philanthropist. No negroes were found in the school, but a number who emerged from houses in the vicinity were pursued for quite a distance. A strong force was dispatched to the scene as soon as the alarm was given, but too late to save the school.

List of Casualties.

A complete list of the casualties since the trouble began is as follows:

Killed:

John T. Day, Police Captain.
Peter J. Lamb, policeman.
August Thomas, laborer, in employ of New Orleans City Railroad Company.
Baptiste Pileau, negro, aged 75 years; laborer in French Market.
Lester Taylor, negro laborer in market.
Gabriel Porteus, white; Sergeant of Police.

Joseph Lally, white; Corporal of Police.

A. Van Kuren, white; keeper of the City Workhouse.

Alfred J. Brumfield, white; employe of Southern News Company.

Robert Charles, negro; murderer and author of the trouble.

Anna Mabry, negro woman; killed in her home by a mob searching for fugitives.

Unidentified negro; companion of Charles.

Wounded:

Ether Fielder; severe gashes on the head.

Oswald McMahon, white; gunshot wound in right thigh.

Frank Shepherd, white; gunshot wound in right arm.

Alex. Ruffin; shot in shoulder.

Joseph Deeds, white; cut in hand.

J. Cluny, white; clubbed about arms.

George Morris, negro; gunshot wound in leg and cut on head.

Leon White, negro; gunshot wounds on back.

Henry Daurin, white; gunshot wound on leg.

Louis Pepuyade, white; gunshot wound in leg.

William Armstrong, negro; gunshot wound in thigh.

Charles Soyle, white; gunshot wound in both legs.

Tony Michel, white; wounded in both hands.

Joseph Wild, white; child shot in knee.

C. P. Colas, negro; wound in hip.

Thomas Sanders, negro; stabbed in side; scalp wound.

James Nelson; skull fractured.

Nathan Brown, negro; stabbed near heart.

Charles Washington; stabbed near heart.

H. H. Batts, white; shot in chest; possibly fatal.

Henry Davis, white; slightly wounded.

George J. Lyons, white; wounded in the right hand.

A. V. Le Clerc, white; shot in the forearm.

John Banville, white; shot in abdomen.

Frank Bertucci, white; shot in the shoulder.

Frank Evans, white, ex-policeman; wounded in abdomen.

J. W. Boff, white; slightly wounded.

Charles's Fight for Life.

Sergeant Gabe Fortna, one of the best known officers on the force, and Corporal John F. Lally, who has a record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was hiding in a house on Saratoga street. They entered the side alley of the house and were surprised in practically the same way as were Day and Lamb.

Before the officers were aware of the danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious but accurate fire. Lally fell, with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteus was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled.

The reports of Charles's Winchester, and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard, caused great excitement. Hurry but accurate fire, Lally fell, with a bullet in the right side of the abdomen. Porteus was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled.

In a little while there was an immense armed crowd circling the square in which Charles was located. In the meantime, Father Fitzgerald of St. John's Church was

summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley.

Fired on a Priest.

The priest responded promptly and he was attempting the body of Porteus, with Alfred J. Brumfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window.

The lad saw him and begged the desperate mob not to shoot him. The negro then fired Winchester again and Brumfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after plucking performing the last offices for the dead officers.

When the ambulance arrived two men volunteered to go into the alley and bring out the body of Lally. They entered, and while they were attempting to take the body of the dead officer from that of his colleague, Charles fired again.

The men got Lally's body out, and afterwards took Porteus's body out also.

In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered in the vicinity, and schemes were set on foot to get Charles out of the building. The crowd, however, did not propose to be captured alive.

Citizen Police Wounded.

Time after time he came to the window, and, as men, one by one entered the alley, he fired away at them. In this manner Constable Loder, who was one of the special police squad; ex-Policeman Evans, John Banville, and George H. Lyons, son of the head of a big drug establishment, were wounded.

At this time the extra police began to fire at the negro and he returned their fire.

Andy Van Kuren, keeper of the police jail, received a bullet in the body and fell dead. Just afterward H. H. Batts, aged 65 years, was hit and mortally wounded.

About the same time Frank Fitzgerald received a shot in the left shoulder and J. W. Boff, one in the right hand.

Set Fire to Building.

Ultimately it was decided that the only way to get Charles was to burn the building in which he was entrenched. There were, however, some scruples about resorting to this method of getting him, owing to the fact that the house was situated in a densely populated neighborhood.

At the moment of apparent indecision some went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil and pouring it into the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon had the building in flames.

So quickly did the fire burn that it became evident that no human being could live in the building, and four picked men from the police special squad and soldiers stationed themselves about the building in order to pick off any desperado as he attempted to leave the house.

A young soldier named Adolph Anderson, a member of the State militia, was one of the first to see Charles as he ran down the steps leading to the second story.

Charles ran across the yard and entered the second room. He fired several times at Anderson, and the latter, who was armed with a Winchester rifle, shot the negro in the breast and he fell and died soon afterwards.

As soon as the negro fell numbers of persons armed with Winchester and revolvers rushed in and fired into the body. Charles was literally shot to pieces. After it was certain that no human being could live in the building, a big squad of police rushed up in a patrol wagon. There were thousands of persons congregated in the vicinity, and the crowd of police and soldiers, clash between the officers and the mob.

The police seemed, however, to have regained their courage and they promptly pushed the crowd aside, picked up the body and threw it into the patrol wagon.

The driver whipped up his horses and the wagon started off with five thousand persons running after it and clamoring for the cremation of the body. The wagon was faster than the mob and it ultimately made its way in safety to police headquarters.

An immense crowd had gathered and great difficulty was experienced in taking the corpse of the negro from the wagon into the morgue. When Charles's body was stripped it was found to have been literally shot from head to foot by the bullets fired into it.

Doubt Raised as to Identity.

Shortly after the body had been placed upon the table in the morgue Annie Grant, a negro woman who was believed to have known Charles intimately, came to the morgue and declared it was not that of Charles, but of his half-brother, Sly Jackson.

Later in the evening, however, Joseph Stasi, a responsible Italian, arrived at the morgue and positively identified it as that of the murderer of Day and Lamb. Stasi stated that he had lived in the building which Charles occupied for several months, and that he was intimately acquainted with him. He said he could not be mistaken in his identification.

Coroner Richard said to a representative of the Associated Press that upon examination of the clothing of the dead man he had found a slip of paper bearing the name of Robert V. Charles, who also went under the name of Charles.

Two More Negroes Killed.

Shortly after the body of Charles had been taken away a report was spread that there was another negro in the burning building. The square was again quickly surrounded by a guard of men with Winchester rifles, and a special squad made its way into the building. In a room, which the negro had not yet reached, three negroes were found dressed in women's clothes. They were hustled out and immediately sent to prison in a patrol wagon. Subsequently, a fourth negro, a mulatto, was discovered in the building.

He made a desperate resistance against the police, and while in the hands of the police was killed by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of one of the disorderly mob that had congregated in the vicinity.

Just about the time that Charles's body reached the morgue the body of an unidentified negro, who had been shot and stabbed to death on Gallatin street, was carried in. This negro was passing through the French Market when he was seen by a crowd of whites. The latter were excited by the news of the killing of Porteus and other officers, and they immediately mobbed him.

The negro ran for his life, and the angry mob kept at his heels, the crowd increasing every minute. The negro finally succeeded



Secretary Hay: "I hope he'll show me how it's done some time."

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh east to south winds.

For Arkansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Louisiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Oklahoma—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Kansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Nebraska—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Colorado—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For New Mexico—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Arizona—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For California—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Nevada—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Idaho—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Utah—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Montana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Wyoming—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For North Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For South Dakota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Iowa—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Illinois—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Indiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Michigan—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Ohio—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Pennsylvania—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For New Jersey—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Delaware—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Maryland—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Virginia—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For North Carolina—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For South Carolina—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Georgia—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Florida—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Alabama—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Mississippi—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

For Louisiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southerly winds.

AMERICANS AMONG
CHINESE VICTIMS.

All Foreigners and Many Native Christians at Tiao-Ting Reported Killed.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS BURNED.

Advices From Shanghai State That All Missionaries in Pao-Ting Fu Have Been Murdered—Trouble at Yunnan.

Washington, July 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the State Department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 25:

"An official telegram received here on the 15th said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Tiao-Ting; the missions burned. Americans: Simeon family, Taylor, Pekin, Misses Gould, Morrill. The customs office reports disturbances at Yunnan yesterday reached."

The cablegram is somewhat confused, but is given out exactly as received by the State Department.

It probably means that the Americans who were killed comprised the Simeon family, either a man or woman named Taylor, another named Peking, and the Misses Gould and Morrill.

Tiao-Ting is about seventy-five miles southwest of Pekin.

The Department of State also is in receipt of a cable dispatch from Consul Fowler, at Chefoo, in reply to one sent him asking information of missionaries in China. Mr. Fowler, in his reply, says only one missionary, presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Ho-Nan. At Shan-Tung only Americans are situated. Those not rescued are the persons who went to Pekin, belonging to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and are believed to be Arthur Smith and wife, Wickoff sisters, Chapin, wife and two children.

Their names were given in a previous cable dispatch, in which Mr. Fowler said he believed that only two foreigners were in the interior, both French.

Missionaries Murdered.

Toronto, July 27.—The China Inland Mission received the following message from Shanghai this morning:

"The China Inland Mission has two missionaries stationed at Pao-Ting-Fu. In the Province of Chi-Li, which is just about the same distance from Pekin as is Tiao-Ting, but further inland. These missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Ragnall, and their three children, were murdered."

The North American Presbyterian Board and the American Board of Missions, the latter being mostly Congregationalists, have also had workers at Pao-Ting.

EIGHT DAYS' MASSACRE.

It Has Been in Progress in Two Provinces.

London, July 28.—The Daily Express has the following from Che-Foo, dated July 27:

"For eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the Province of Ho-Nan and Shan-Si. The Governor of Shan-Tung has wired the Consul here that he has prohibited the circulation of any rumor of Christians threatening Christians with death unless they renounce Christianity."

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Uncle Sam Issues Orders for Ammunition.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Hurry orders were received today by Major Heath commanding the Government arsenal at Frankfort, a suburb of this city, to begin work at once on a large supply of 30-caliber revolver cartridges and shrapnel. In addition Major Heath was ordered to increase his working force from 50 to 70 and to work the men from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Recently the arsenal resumed work after a temporary shut-down.

"PEKIN ALIVE."

Cablegram May Refer to Missing Missionary.

Boston, July 27.—The American Board of Commissioners for the foreign missions today received a cablegram from the Reverend Henry B. Porter, a missionary of the board, dated Che-Foo, July 25, containing the words "Pekin alive."

The Reverend Mr. Porter, who was stationed at Pang-Chung, Province of Shan-Tung, North China, escaped to Che-Foo after the Boxer uprising. The cablegram contained only the two words, "Pekin alive," no intimation being given as to the evidence on which the conclusion was based. It may refer to a missionary named Peking, for whom inquiries have been made.

POWERS NO LONGER HOPE
TO AVERT WAR ON CHINA.

Strong Evidence Reaches Washington That Conger Message Was a Fraud.

REMEY SAYS CANNOT ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Chinese Re-enforced by Troops From Other Provinces—State Department's Attitude Toward China.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 27.—War between China and the Powers is coming to be regarded here as a probable outcome of the present situation. While continuing to maintain the theory that the Chinese Government is not implicated in the anti-foreign uprising in China, the administration is prepared at any moment to abandon this position and regard the Chinese Emperor as an enemy.

The State Department continues to receive Minister Wu as the accredited envoy of a friendly Power and to treat his communications as genuine and entitled to respect. At the same time the army and navy are prepared to act with the forces of the other Powers against all opposition in China, whether from Boxers and insurgents or from the army and navy of the Emperor.

Officials are reluctant to discuss the possibility of a general declaration of war by the Powers against China, at the same time it cannot be concealed that matters are drifting every day in that direction. It is becoming more difficult every day to maintain the sort of diplomatic fiction that the Powers are at peace with China, and are trying to assist in putting down an insurrection against the Imperial Government.

That the Government preserve that fiction as long as possible, but if the other Powers should declare war it probably would be difficult for the United States to avoid being drawn in with them. In this event the President would at once call an extra session of Congress, and the subsequent policy of the United States would be determined by the lawmaking department of the Government.

Late dispatches from the Consul General at Shanghai, which have not been made public, are understood to be decidedly pessimistic in tone, giving little ground for hope that the foreigners in Pekin could be rescued, or that the Chinese Government could be depended upon to aid in the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. This information, taken in connection with Admiral Remey's statement that the Chinese Government is in sympathy with the Boxers, has apparently impressed the authorities here with the idea that the Imperial Government cannot long be regarded as friendly.

CONGR DISPATCH FAKED.

Washington, July 27.—Unless some authentic assurance as to the condition of the Americans in Pekin reaches the State Department within a day or two the administration is likely to abandon whatever faith it has manifested thus far in the truthfulness of Chinese information. The State Department is still in a state of suspense, though looking with growing confidence upon the numerous cables and telegrams which are coming from China, all without bringing any news.

The contributions of the day were from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai and Consul Goodnow at Che-Foo.

Mr. Goodnow had something to say about the present situation, and it is believed that that part of his message was not of an encouraging character. At any rate, it was withheld from the press, probably because the department did not regard it as wise to give the stamp of its approval to matters which Mr. Goodnow wishes to be taken in a purely speculative sense.

Ever since the receipt at Tien-Tsin of the autograph message from Mr. Conger, dated July 4, State Department officials have had grave doubts as to the authenticity of the message dated Pekin, July 18. There have been many little side lights on this message that afford ground for suspicion, and now the British authorities have added their quota to the growing distrust of things Chinese. It seems that a Mr. Warren, at present acting as British Consul at Shanghai, has been told by Sheng, the famous Chinese Director of Posts and Telegraphs, that Yuan, the Governor of Shan-Tung, told him that a message had passed through to the United States of Mr. Conger on the 18th of July, telling of the conditions at the British Legation.

This cipher dispatch was "faked" by Chinese officials. It is pointed out at the State Department, however, that there are plausible explanations of the curious fact, which tended to show the authenticity of the cipher dispatch. Secretary Hay called Mr. Conger that he might have implied faith in the person who brought the dispatch to him. Mr. Conger, therefore, had a right to trust the man, and possibly told him in a general way the contents of the dispatch, in case the messenger should be obliged to destroy it to insure his own safety. However that may be, the British Government has thought Mr. Warren's report worthy the attention of its own Government.

The State Department officials do not like the European criticism, more or less directly attributed to our Government a lack of whole-heartedness in its effort to get to the bottom of the Boxer movement. They point to what the American troops and marines have already done; to the loss of life and limb suffered by them; and to the repeated wranglings of the American officials at every point, looking to a forward movement on Pekin. And, in answer to the intimation that they are responsive to Chinese efforts to bribe us by the delivery of Mr. Conger at Tien-Tsin and this induce us to abandon the Pekin campaign, the department lost no time this morning in making known the fact that it had not and would not countenance any such proposition.

The intimation was given that the purpose was to head off a formal proposition, as the department had been made aware by Mr. Goodnow and by Admiral Remey, it is presumed, that suggestions of this sort had been thrown out by the Chinese Viceroy or their agents, though these had not been reduced to an official form.

The department rather strengthened its

PRINCE TUAN
REPORTED SLAIN.

London, July 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says: "It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers has revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. 'A desperate conflict took place outside of Pekin Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of his Generals having deserted him. 'The battle lasted several hours, and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed.'"

KAISER IS IN
FOR SLAUGHTER.

In a Speech to Departing Troops the Emperor Says: "Spare Nobody; Give No Quarter; Take No Prisoners."

Berlin, July 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the Emperor, when addressing the 100,000 troops at Bremerhaven, before they sailed for China, today, referred first to the responsibilities which had sprung up for the German Empire abroad during the last decade. Germany's troops, he said, must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—the tendencies which German military methods had followed—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved that the training and principles upon which that arm of the forces had been built up were right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same.

"Every German has been filled with pride," continued his Majesty, "to learn that the highest praise bestowed upon German warriors has come from the mouths of foreign leaders. The task before you is a great one. That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights a thousand years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an Ambassador, and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible, is unprecedented in the history of the world.

"Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught. So I send you out. May you all prove your German efficiency, devotion and bravery, bear joyfully all discomforts and uphold the honor and glory of our arms. You must set an example of discipline, self-dedication and self-control."

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody; make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

The address concluded as follows: "The blessing of the Lord be with you. The prayers of the whole people will accompany you in all your ways. My best wishes for yourselves and for the success of your arms."

"Give proofs